

A  
SHORT VIEW  
OF  
The Lives

*Of those Illustrious Princes,*

HENRY

DUKE OF

GLOUCESTER,

AND

*Mary Princess of Orange*  
DECEASED:

Late Brother and Sister to  
his Majesty the KING of  
*Great Britain.*

---

Collected by T. M. Esq;  
To whome the same will serve a Rule & Pattern.

---

*Ad exemplum totus componitur ordo  
Plus valent exempla quam precepta*

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for a Society of Stationers,

1 6 6 1.

STORY OF THE

The Lives

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF

OF



TO THE  
Right Worshipfull  
SIR  
*Robert Bolles* Baronet;  
AS  
Also to his most vertuous  
and worthy LADY.

**B**ookes have their fate  
as well as Cities and  
Kingdoms, and want their  
Patrons, as Rome did her  
Tutelar Gods; And if he  
was such an one as Joseph

A 3 was

The Epistle

was to Egypt, they will be eternized, if not for their owne merit, yet by the continued freshnesse of his memory.

This hath been the motive which induced me to this attempt upon your goodnesse, not any supposition in my selfe of knowing or being known to you, and such I believe is your Candor, that you will account the Authors being unacquainted rather his own than his Bookes unhappinesse,



4

# DEDICATORY.

nesse, and therefore hope  
you will own it, though  
not for it selfe, yet for the  
subjects sake on which it  
treateth, which yeilds mat-  
ter both of joy and sorrow  
to the whole Kingdome,  
wherein there were many  
overjoyed hearts for such  
hopefull living Princes,  
and more weeping eyes for  
their sudden and too imma-  
ture death.

I shall say no more, but  
recommend the work to  
your perusall, wherein as  
I

54  
The Epistle, &c.

I hope you shall receive satisfaction, so in behalfe thereof I pray acceptance both to it and

Yours to serve you

Feb. 4. 1660.

T.M.

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A short

---



A short view of the lives of  
those illustrious Princes,  
*Henry* Duke of Gloucester,  
and *MARY* Princeſſe of  
Orange.



**I** hath been a rule com-  
mended unto us by an-  
cient and foregoing  
times, *Non tutum est*  
*in illos scribere, qui*  
*possunt proſcribere*, and the reason  
may be supposed for that the great  
ones of the World were for the  
most part so vitious that it made  
the old Poet cry out, *Difficile est*  
*ſatyram non ſcribere*; but such and  
so different is our present condi-  
tion that we may venture to write,  
since neither our greatest eulogyes

can be stiled hyperbolicall, nor  
 our highest applauses flattery;  
 especially where the Subject of the  
 discourse are of the most noble  
 strain, as here issuing from the most  
 royal Families of Europe, to the  
 greatnesse of which blood they  
 have added a new and extraordinary  
 luster by the most eminent vir-  
 tues wherewith they were adorned;  
 for it may truly be said of our late  
 deceased Princes, as *Clifford* boast-  
 ed of himselfe, *Deus est in quoque*  
*Parente*, there is scarce any Family  
 of the World so highly and  
 nobly allyed, for by birth they were  
 the Son and Daughter of *Charles*  
 the first, and *Henrietta Maria*, he  
 by his Father sprang from the an-  
 cient stock of Scottish Kings, and  
 by his Mother allyed to the Danish  
 blood. But she of the royal blood  
 of *France*, Daughter of *Henry* the  
 fourth surnamed *great*, and from  
 him claiming a consanguinous re-  
 lation

lation both with the *Germane, Italian* and *Spanish* Scepters; From this royal stock I say, issued the late illustrious Princeſſe *Mary*, Princeſſe of *Orange*, being born into this World on the fourth day of *November*, in the year 1631.

Lady Mary born.

The ſixth of her Fathers reign, and not long after with much ſtate and ſolemnity baptized, being committed to the tuition of a moſt honourable and religious Lady who was to take care of the tender infancy of the Princely babe.

In this unknown retiredneſſe muſt we let her paſſe her childhood, although as then it was eſpecially in charge to every hand about her, that nothing tending to the diſadvantage of the Proteſtant religion ſhould approach her ears; as well knowing the certainty of that rule, *Quo ſemel eſt imbuta recens ſervabit odoram Teſta diu*, and ſo indeed it proved, for the ſo early

& even with her milk imbibed the same reformed religion, that neither the subtilty of temptation nor the power of malice could ever divert her or make her to deviate therefrom; Nay so firmly was she fixed and grounded therein, that when the Saturnall love of her Father began now to cast his eye abroad to find a fitting match for this his Peerlesse Daughter, she (though the small number of her yeares did exact from her a submission to his will; yet) in a kind of womanly resolve did in a manner declare her dislike to a contrary religion, & humbly desired that her religion & affection might not countercharge each other; Hereupon after many ediligent guests, at length the Prince of Orange is propounded, and that for severall reasons, first as being of the same religion, secondly the next adjoining neighbour by whose conjoyn-

ed supply of snipping the English, would be the most formidable Masters of the Sea, and thirdly because by that meanes both the *Spanish* and *French* were & would be in their designs countermined, hereupon and for divers other unknown reasons of state.

————— *Suorum corda Britannum  
Cum socijs Belgis vincto propine  
Liganda,  
Firmandumque Vetus potiori pig-  
nore foedus.*

Treaty of  
marriage  
with O-  
range.

A treaty is had about the same, and it was concluded that *William* the onely Son and Heir of the most noble Prince of *Orange*, should entermarry with the Lady *Mary*, eldest Daughter to the King of *Great Brittain*, according to which agreement the young Prince the 20th. of *February*, 1641. arrived at *London* waited on by a magnificent train of the chiefest Nobles of his own Country.

Prince of  
*Orange*  
came to  
*London*.

Duke of  
Glecester  
born.

During this Intervall of time, and while these affaires were thus in managing, was born the Kings youngest Son, entituled the *Duke of Gloucester* at *Outlands*. In the month of *July* 1640. and in *September* following was baptilized and called *Henry*, a Prince who from his birth bore the expresse Image of his Father, and not onely as at first in his person, but as after appeared in his vertues, and for the more orderly proceeding towards his future education, he was committed to the care of an honourable Lady.

He ven having shew'd down his blessings on the Kings hopefull and numerous Issue, from whence nothing might be expected but the future happinesse of our now long continued peace; behold on a sudden the *Scots* in a hot spur'd zeale, or rather in a fanatick fury envying so much prosperity to the  
King



King and State, begin to harbour  
 dangerous thoughts; yea and pro-  
 ceed to rebellious actions, trea-  
 cherously possessing themselves of  
*Edenborough Castle*, which was de-  
 livered to the Generall of the Co-  
 venanters without any shot or resi-  
 stance made by the treacherous Go-  
 vernor. What Bulworks, Fortresses  
 or other defensive fortifications  
 can retain or keep the possession of  
 a Kings right, when eminent Tri-  
 stees, for hope, fear, or reward,  
 betray their charge and forfeit  
 their fidelity. *Dunorritton Fort*,  
 once reported invincible, fell  
 next into their hands, being in the  
 custody of a person of worth well  
 fortified and weaponed, but  
 through the ill victualling thereof,  
 lost with little noise and lesse re-  
 sistance; puffed up with these suc-  
 cesses the *Covenanters* march on to  
*Dalkeyth* a House of his Maje-  
 sties, which they took into their  
 possessi-

SCOTS  
troubles.

possession without any opposition, wherein as they expected they found a plentiful store of Ammunition, and beyond their expectation, the Crown, Scepter, and other Regalia of that ancient Kingdome, which they quickly removed to *Edenborough Castle*, and there with great reverence and much care disposed them to safe custody, pretending they were displaced before at *Dalkeysh*. The newes of these occurrences arriving fresh to the Kings eare (where affection before would not make him harbour an ill thought of his Countrey men) now made him change his opinion, and in the midst of all the pleasure and joy conceived for his young Son Duke *Henry*, to leave both him and his Mother the Queen to provide a remedy to prevent these threatening evils.

By this means was the infant Prince

Prince deprived of the right and knowledge of his Father both at once, his rebellious Covenanting Subjects of *Scotland* calling him to their more northern parts, where he resolved (if possible) by fair means to perswade them, or else by repelling force with force to reduce them to their obedience.

K I N G  
towards  
*Scotland*.

While the King is raising force to march towards them, the *Scots* go to, and against *Aberdeen*; restless natures are never out of action, and discontented persons ever desirous of innovation, if the design be good they undertake, they still pursue it with all diligence; if ill, they prosecute it with no lesse industry, witnesse thesemen, who in their said march took 4000 armes that were going thither to have put the City into a posture of defence, so that now the Kings armes were carried against

gainst the Kings cause, there being no party through the prevalency of the averle faction that durst appear for the King, nay to such a height were these men grown, that they had an intention to have surprized *Barmick*, but their intended attempt was not so closely carried and resolved on amongst themselves, but that timely notice thereof was attained by the *English*, and for prevention of the same, command was forthwith given for some raisements of Foot, and Troops of Horse of the Bishoprick of *Durham* and the northern parts to move with speedy marches thither, and there so to dispose of their power as to be able to resist any offer from the Enemy, which was effectually performed.

SCOTS  
manner of  
proceed-  
ings.

The *Scots* perceiving they were prevented in that designe, fall to Councell, and knowing that

that there are two wayes which  
 infallibly make rich men potent,  
 and poor men rich; the first being  
 great getting, and the latter, the  
 keeping things gotten; and that if  
 there be a failing in either of these  
 two, there will be a sudden sense  
 of the stand put to greatnesse, and  
 of the states declining; fortune  
 do cowardly make it their study to  
 retain the Towns and Forts they  
 had gotten into their possession,  
 and therefore with art and expe-  
 dition *Leith* must be fortified, so  
 that it may oppose any power that  
 should present it selfe against it;  
 and the like they also did in other  
 places.

Notwithstanding all which  
 prodigious acts of Treason, like  
 the Adulterous Woman spoken  
 of by the Wise Man, they will  
 not believe they have done amisse,  
 for as if they have been the truest  
 Subjects in the world, on the fifth  
 of

of *June* the Earl of *Dumfermeling* presented to his Majesty a Petition at his Pavilion in the Camp, which he graciously accepted and read, wherein the *Scots* humbly sued for an accomodation, and his Majesty was thereupon pleased to enter into a Treaty with them, the issue whereof was that the *Scots* should disband their Forces, and surrender to the King all his castles, but the main matters to be concluded by Parliament, which was to meet not long after at *London*, whither the *Scots* sent their Commissioners, and made a full and final agreement.

By this meanes the King attended with all his Nobility made up to *London*, where in *November* 1640. a black long Parliament (whose actions never had a parallel) met, during the time of whose first sitting all things began to grow out of order, yet they hearkned in  
some

Lady Mary married.

some measure to the Kings desires  
for the marriage of the Lady Mary  
to the Prince of Orange, was with  
great state and pomp celebrated at  
Whitehall in May 1641. to the  
great satisfaction both of Prince  
and people, as it then seemed,

*Latior hac nulla est unquam lux  
orta Britannis:*

*Unus Hymen populo est: unam-  
que agit Anglia festum.*

*Totque dies nitet una dies, se latior  
ipsa,*

*Dum redit, et primi non cessant gau-  
dia festi.*

No day more joyfull ere did Brit-  
tain see,

Both King and people in their  
mirth agree,

Nor for a spurt does their grand  
feasting last,

But each new coming day outvies  
the Fast.

During all these solemnities, at  
the Court the English Parliament  
are

are driving a contrary designe, inciting tumults to cry down the Bishops, which was prosecuted with such violence that the King was necessitated for security of his Person to withdraw from London, and with the Queen, Prince, and Duke of York to retire to Hampton Court, from whence in February following accompanied with the Queen and the Princessse of Orange, he went to Canterbury, and so to Dover, where the Lady Mary Princessse of Orange took leave of her Father and Mother and imbarqued for Holland, the Prince her Husbands Countrey, where she safely landed and arrived but never after that day saw the face of her beloved Father.

Lady Mary to Holland.

The Princessse being now in the Low Countries, was received by her Father in Law the old Prince of Orange, as did become the Daughter of so great a King, into whose



whose presence he would never approach, but with a reverence more like a subject towards his Sovereign then the freedome of a Father towards his Sons Wife, by no meanes suffering either himselfe or his Son, much lesse his Servants to come neer the place of her residence but bareheaded, and to his dying day, yea even in his death-bed maintaining the same as due to the greatness of her birth, and excellent virtues.

And truly the Princes of *Orange* Father and Son did make it their study to deserve well at the King of *Englands* hands to whom they ever continued fast and true friends during all the time of his succeeding troubles, when by the treason and sedition of his rebellious subjects he was hunted from place to place like a Partridge upon the Mountaines, til at last having taken the Lords annointed in their pits, they destroyed the Father, expelled the

the Sons, and endeavoured to extirpate the whole royal Family.

When his Majesty was by tumults driven from *London*, he left his children behind him, but afterwards sent for the Prince and Duke of York to come to him to *Greenwich*, which they did; but still there remained at *Saint James's* the Lady *Elizabeth* one of the Kings Daughters who since dyed, and *Henry* Duke of Gloucester, both of so tender years that they were neither sensible of their Fathers sufferings nor capable to relieve them; so that their innocent harmlessness on any account not only protected them from the malice of their enemies, but proved to be a meanes to work on their evilmindees to provide for them not only an honorable sustentance, but a royall attendance.

He never  
knew his  
Father.

In this manner did the young Duke lead his life, almost ignorant that

that he had a father, for he had never seen his face, so as to be able by knowledge to distinguish the same from that of a stranger, being born in 1640. and his father, mother and brothers forced to fly in 1641. so that he was a stranger to his own kindred, and to them that kept him, in effect no better than a noble prisoner; in all which time such was the seriousness of his tender age, as wrought admiration in his attendants, for he proceeded in so sweet a method, that he was able in point of Religion (wherein he was excellently well grounded) to render an account beyond many whose yeares should have manifested a surer and more certain judgement.

The heat of the warre between the King and Parliament now growing more slack by the weakness of the Kings forces, who were so over powered by their Enemies

C

that

that they utterly left the field, yea and upon sight of the other Army, quit and surrendered their garisons without any blow; the King himself fled to the perfidious Scots Army then at *Southwell*, and shortly after, *Oxford* the chief of all his garisons fell into the hand of General *Fairfax* by composition, and with it the Duke of *York*, the Kings second son, whom the General sent up to the then Parliament, to dispose of as they should see convenient; they to shew him what he must expect for the future, as a special mark of their favour, on the 9th of *July 1646*. discharged all his servants, and thrust them away from him, whose fidelity could never be either reduced or frightened to leave him in times of the greatest hazard and danger: By this meanes the young Duke hath gotten his brother for his co-partner, the same servants wait-  
ing

King to  
the Scots,  
and by  
them sold  
to the  
English.

Duke of  
York ta-  
ken priso-  
ner at Ox-  
ford, 1646

D. Yorks  
servants.

ing on both, so that one might truly see between them the old proverb truly verified, *Amicorum omnium communis.*

This new Society was exceedingly pleasing to the young innocent, who began now to hearken to his brothers discourses with a man-like attention, imbibing from his lips a new, though natural affection, towards his unknown and distressed father, who about this time was sold by the *Scots* to the *English*, and by them strictly guarded, conveyed as a Prisoner to a house of his own in *Northamptonshire* called *Holmby*; where he had not long continued, before one *Joyce*, a fellow of desperate principles, employed by a factious party in the army, came and seized his person, and hurried it from place to place, till at last they brought him to *Hampton-Court*, from whence he was by perswas-

King at  
Holmeby,  
and taken  
thence by  
Joyce.

At Hamp-  
ton-Court

ons deluded into the *isle of Wight*, where he was immediately secured and kept a strait prisoner in *Cumbybrook Castle*.

Du. Yorks  
escape  
from St.  
James's.

The Duke of York seeing affaires to be managed in so rigorous a manner against his father, began to think of providing for his own safety, to which end, finding some honest and private correspondents in whom he might put trust, he proposes his escape, whereunto by a mutual consent the engaged persons undertook to provide conveniencies for him, which they brought effectually and with secrecy to passe in *April 1648*. so that on the 20th of that moneth he left *St. James's*, and was not missed for several houres after his departure; by which meanes he clearly got away with safety, and retired into *France*, leaving his enemies and pretended keepers to lament their own misfortune, while him-

himself rejoiced in his own security, and having stolen himself from them.

This losse added new affliction to the Duke of *Gloucester*, not having left only a brother, but a comforter and instructor, so that he began to grow melancholy, especially receiving daily intimation from that mirror of her age his dear sister the Lady *Elizabeth*, of the hourly danger both themselves and father stood in; and indeed it began to appear more and more every day, for the Army under *Cromwell* had violated the treaty in the *Isle of Wight*, and once more laid traiterous hands on the sacred person of over clouded Majesty, carrying him first to *Hurst*, and at length brought him to *St. James's* near *London*, where they most barbarously murdered him.

On the 29th of *January*, which was the day before he dyed, he de-

D. Gloucester comes to the King, and his answer to him.

fired he might see and take his last farewell of his children, which with some regret was granted, and the Lady *Elizabeth* and the Duke of *Gloucester* brought to him. The King taking the Duke upon his knee, said, Sweet heart, now they will cut off thy fathers head, mark child what I say, they will cut off my head, and perhaps make thee a King, but you must not be a King so long as your brothers *Charles* and *James* be living, for they will cut off your brothers heads ( when they can catch them ) and cut off thy head too at the last, and therefore I charge you not to be made a King by them. At which words the child smiling said, I will be torn in pieces first, which falling so unexpectedly from one so young, made the King rejoyce exceedingly.

The same day the King urged it again to the little Duke, that he might



might not take the Kingdome if he regarded the good of his soul, and therefore commanded him upon his blessing not to accept thereof, unlesse it lawfully redounded to him: to whom he answered to this effect, that he hoped God would give him grace to be more contented with the legal title of *Gloucester*, then the usurped authority of that right which from God and nature belonged to another: and after that day he never saw his fathers face more.

Near upon two yeares after this he continued at *London*, although the Juncto had now ordered they should have no longer any honour used towards them, which a little startled our young Princes, but what a condition may we imagine them to be in when newes arrived to their eares that they were ordered to be carried Prisoners to *Carisbrook Castle*, the same fatal

D. Gloucester and Lady Eliz. to Carisbrook in the Isle of Wight.

place where their father had suffered so many indignities. This I say did strike somewhat close to them, especially when on the 31 of *July* 1650. they were necessitated to go thither with untoward attendants, and lesse respect; which, together with the other sorrowes that they had daily undergone, wrought so on the spirit of the discerning, though disconsolate Lady, that she soon fell into a Consumption, and on the 8th of *September* in the same year, dyed at *Carisbrook*, and on the 24th of the same was privately interred at *Newport* in the *Isle of Wight*.

Lady Eliz.  
dyed.

D. Gloucester order'd to be sent beyond Sea.

Now is the little Duke totally left alone, to rake comfort onely in his solitary meditations, when those monsters at *Westminster* fell into consideration what to do with him: after many various and unmannerly debates, they resolve to ship him away beyond Sea, which coming

coming to the Dukes hearing,  
 ( being now about eleven yeares of  
 age ) he gave God thanks that he  
 should be so delivered, and that he  
 had so restrained their malice,  
 that though they had the will, they  
 had not yet the power to hurt him.  
 My father told me ( said he to one  
 about him ) that God would pro-  
 vide for me, which he hath abun-  
 dantly done, in that he delivereth  
 me as a Lamb out of the paws of  
 the devouring Lyon.

According to the said foreta-  
 ken resolution, they order his go-  
 ing beyond Sea, and send a Tutor  
 along with him, giving him in  
 charge, First, that he should go  
 and study at a Protestant School.  
 Secondly, that he keep correspon-  
 dence with the Parliament by let-  
 ters, and that his tutor should ren-  
 der them an account of his pro-  
 gresse and proficiency in learning.  
 Thirdly, that he should not go  
 near

near his mother or brothers, or have any thing to do with them, but in all things utterly disown them: and fourthly, that he shall immediately return upon notice from the Parliament to him given to that purpose; and upon these and the like termes he goes away, with an allowance of 3000 l. a year: but see the gallantry of this young Princes spirit, he is no sooner at liberty, but, slighting all these propositions, he goes to *France*, visits his mother and brothers, takes the blessing of the one, salutes the other, and after a short stay, for the future improvement of his learning, he goes to *Leyden*, and there settles to study.

His allowance he quits, and the reason why.

Prince of Orange yes.

While the Duke of *Gloucester* is thus preparing to fit himself to enter into the world, the Prince of *Orange* husband to the Lady *Mary* passeth out of this world into another by death, on the 8th of *October*

ber in the year 1650. when he had brought the *Stiffe-necked Hollander* to reason, who began to wince at his superiority, and was in hopes to have seen issue of his own loynes; for in *November* while his funeral was not yet past, the Lady *Mary* Princess Dowager of *Orange*, was delivered of a son, Princess Dowager brought to bed of a son. to the no small joy of his mother and all her relations, to whom this was looked on as a prosperous *Omen* of future happinesse, for that thereby was settled a continuance of amity between the *Hollander* and *English*, on behalf of the King of *England*, whose quarrel they shortly after endeavoured to maintain, in several sharp batels at Sea, though not with such successe as was hoped, and expected from such a powerfull assistance.

When the Princess was well recovered of her childbed, the  
States

Prince of  
Orange  
interred  
solemnly.

States of the Country had taken order for the solemn funerall of their deceased Prince, which was with great state celebrated on the fifteenth day of *March* following, being attended with a gallant number of Gentry, and followed with a noble equipage of valiant soldiers, till he was interred among the rest of his famous ancestors, whose worthy deeds when living, are a more lasting and honourable tomb then ought can be inscribed on brasse or marble.

The *English* rebels having as aforesaid murdered their Sovereign, and banished his sons to seek their fortunes in foreign lands, the *Scots* who had betrayed the father seek to make amends to the son, by restoring him to his paternal inheritance; whereupon a treaty is had with the said *Scots* at *Bredah*, a town belonging to the Princessse of *Orange*, for there with most secu-

King C.2.  
v th his  
ister of  
Orange at  
Bredah.

security he durst intrust his person, well knowing he might cast himself into the armes of his dearest sister, who had neither spared time, labor, friends or money, to advance his interest, so trampled on by daring Treason.

We left the Duke of Gloucester at Leyden following his study, being grown a most compleat Gentleman, and rarely accomplished, of complexion much like his father, his hair of a sad or dark brown, of a middle stature, strong judgement, a deep and reaching understanding, and a most pleasing affable delivery, so that it might truly be said of him

D. Gloucester at Leyden.

*Mens formosa regi formoso corpore gaudet.*

And indeed this made him be beloved and honoured in the sight of all men; for such was his forwardnesse and zeal to learning, and to attain the Arts, that he would

His earnestnesse to attain learning.

Iliad. 8.

would steal from his houres of rest  
to adde to them of his study, ta-  
king that of *Homer* as if spoken  
to himself

*ἔπειτα μὲν οὖν αὐτὸν βουνοῖσιν ἀν-  
δρῶν.* id est,

*Conciliarium non licet integram  
dormire noctem.* And *Plautus* saith,

In Ruden.

--- *Vigilare decet hominem*

*Qui vult sua tempore conficere  
beneficia*

*Nam qui dormiunt libenter, sine  
Lucro*

*Et cum malo quiescunt,---*

Striving to imitate that famous  
conquerour of the world *Alexan-  
der* the great, who being asked  
how in so short a time he had done  
such great things, which another  
could revolve in his mind in the  
same time, answered, *ὡς ἐν ἀναβυλλῇ  
μαρτυρῶ*, noting thereby a continu-  
ed industry with which he did al-  
wayes follow his occasions, and  
constantly persevere in the pursuit  
of



of his proposed end, letting no occasion of well managing his his businesse, rashly or negligently slip out of his hands. And indeed our Duke fell short in nothing of that Heathen, for he never would contract or let fall his spirit, so as he might seem to be overpressed, but rather would chearfully and freely, nor as of constraint, meet occasions, and by all meanes endeavour to forward, never with a fine-spun complement to delay or procrastinate any design.

His industry.

*Imbue Puerum*, Instruct a child (saith Solomon) in the way wherein he should walk, and when he is old he will not depart therefrom, for as the teaching is, such will the manners, according to that

Pro. 22.6.

*Morum quos fecit, præmia doctor habet.*

This rule being closely followed by him in his childhood, was never after forgotten; for he made

it

His reli-  
gion.

It his chief work to satisfy his judgement in the controversies of Religion, as knowing that

*Principis est virtus maxima, no-  
see Deum.*

His Elo-  
quence.

And herein certainly he was so perfect, that all about him were admiring hearers of his profound discourses, his words dropping from him in a mellifluous manner both to delight and satisfaction.

Homer de  
allis;

*Adente valet, juncta est facundis  
gratia didit.*

His mode-  
ration.

His insight in humane learning was very great, so that he was courted by foreigners as a son of wisdom, by whose example, the excess of his followers was abated, for they did *subire animos magno auctori*, eye their minds to his rule, to the perfect fulfilling that rule of the Poet,

Juv. Sat.  
14.

*Si studia & mores populi cognos-  
cere curas*

*Rex facilis, vitam Principis  
inspicias.*

The

The masters life did surely  
prove

A pattern to the servants love.

And as he inherited his fathers  
pourtrairure, so likewise he owned  
his perfection, according to that  
of *Isocrates*, *τεῖνος γὰρ τὰς μῖσας*  
*ἀρετὰς ὅτι βολὰς ἔτα καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς*  
*πατρὸς ἀνεγεννήθη*; the roots of  
vertue were so deeply fixed, that  
they could not be pulled up by any  
strength, nor by any meanes be  
removed: of such force is educa-  
tion, that the sweet savour of Ver-  
tue first received, when the mind  
is yet tender, open, and easily sea-  
soned, is hardly ever to be extin-  
guished.

His fathers  
imitator.

The antient *Romans*, when  
their voices were demanded at the  
Election of their Emperour, used  
to cry out with one consent  
*Quis melior quam literatus?* rest-  
ing assured that Vertue and Learn-  
ing were for the most part co part-

D

ners,

ners, and insinuating that he that wanted learning could never merit honour.

This made *Licinius* that was Collegue in the Empire with *Constantine* the great, be recorded by all writers with Infamy, for that, ( being incapable of learning himself, by reason of the slowness and barrenness of his understanding ) was wont to call learning the very poyson, and publick plague that infected Realms. The *Roman* Historians wholly applying this vanity of his to want of judgement, and not being able to comprehend the benefit of Arts.

But our Royal Duke was of the Philosopher *Aristippus* his mind, being wont to affirm, that it was better to be a beggar then unlearned, because the beggars penury was but want of money, but he that was unlearned was void of humanity:

manity : and therefore (saith one) if a good man, or a learned man would ever wish to live long, certainly it would be for no other cause, but that they may do something worthy of living. This made *Scaliger* cry out, Nothing is better than knowledge, nothing more noble than to teach, nothing comes so near to true felicity, as to learn. But we cannot learn but from others, we cannot teach unlesse we converse with others, and we can learn little or nothing truly but what we learn from others; not by a continual poring on the book, for that (saith *Socrates*) weakneth the memory, but by discourse, and publick conversing with men.

Joach.  
Vag. in  
Anatol.  
dedic.

This made the Duke of *Gloucester*, when he had thus truly laid the foundation and ground work of his learning in his private study at *Leyden*, to return again to the

Court of *France*, there to study men, whereby to become more capable of assisting his brother, the most incomparable King of Great Britain. He had already seen the beauty of many cities, known the manners of the people of many countries, through whom he had passed, and learned the language of those Nations with whom he had been conversant, which served him not only for delight, but ornament: nor rested he here, for observing that the greatest ornament is the beauty of the mind, he made it his endeavour to attain that which in moral Philosophy is called *Cultus animi*, consonant and agreeing with those of his body, namely beauty, health and strength.

The beauty of his mind he shew-  
in gratefull and acceptable formes  
and sweetnesse of behaviour, which  
caused all men that had to do with  
him

him alwayes to go from him highly satisfied and contented.

2. The health of his mind consisted in an immoveable constancy and freedome from passions, which indeed are the sicknesse of the mind. 3. The strength of his mind he demonstrated in performing good and great things, the even temper of his mind keeping him from evil and base things. Now the greatest part of men have none of these: some have one and lack the other two, some few attain to have two of them, but this most Illustrious Prince was the great Master of all three; which as it shewed a most deep understanding, so the meanes whereby he attained thereunto may well deserve a memorial to be recommended to posterity for great men to imitate.

The first thing he endeavoured was to attain experience of formes,

which he did, by making his mind *expers rerum*, for behaviour is but a garment, and it is easie to make a comely garment for a body that is well proportioned; whereas a deformed body can never be helped by Taylors art, but the counterfeiting will appear. And in the form of the mind it is a true rule that a man may mend his faults with as little labour as cover them.

The second way he proposed to himself for the aforesaid end, was this, to wit, imitation; and to that end he affected the worthiest, and did not think them most worthy whom he most affected.

To obtain the health of the mind he used the same meanes which we do for the health of our bodies, that is, to make observance what diseases we are aptest to fall into, and to provide against them, for  
Phy sick



Physick hath not more remedy against the diseases of the body, than Reason hath preservatives against the passions of the mind.

This made him all the while he did abide in the Court of *France*, where he saw infinite variety and behaviour of men and manners, that he alwayes followed and imitated the best, not being caught with novelries, nor infected with Customes, nor given to affectation: three excellent verrues, that are seldome seen concurring in a person of his quality.

Nor did he think it enough to have been in the court, unlesse he visited the camp also, which made him go into the Army wherein his brother, the most Magnanimous Duke of *York* had then a command against the *Spaniard*; with this advantage, as also for many other strong motives, he laid aside the tender-

ness of his birth and breeding, and conformed his naturall courage to be fit to true fortitude, thinking it better at the first to do a great deal too much, than any thing too little; for he knew it to be an observation infallibly true, that a young man, especially a strangers first actions, are looked upon, and Reputation once gotten is easily kept, but an evl impression conceived at the first is not easily removed; so that in short time his name and actions grew both famous and honoured.

But now, as if fortune had not already done her worst to these Royall Branches of *Great Britains* Monarchy, by a forcible expulsion of them from their Native Country by their unnatural Subjects, and setting up an usurping Impostor in the Kingly seat, she throwes one stone

none more, as hoping abroad  
 to accomplish that villany which  
 by any meanes at home they  
 were out of hopes ever to bring  
 to passe; for about *November*  
*1655.* that devillish Rebelle  
*Cromwell* having engrossed into  
 his own hands the reines of go-  
 vernment, and brought the *Eng-*  
*lish* Nation to a slavish submis-  
 sion to his Tyrantical power, not  
 onely within his own limits did  
 what he listed, but quarrelled  
 downright with forein Princes,  
 especially the King of *Spain*,  
 upon whom he had made a vi-  
 olent breach in the *Indies*, by  
 the assailling of *Hispaniola*, and  
 surprizing and taking of the Island  
 of *Jamaica*. And now finding  
 the King of *Spain* intraged at the  
 attempt, he attaches him likewise  
 nearer home, that is to say in  
*Flanders*.

To which purpose, by the as-  
 sistance

sistance of the Cardinall of *France*, *Mazarine*, and the help of money, in hopes to weaken the *Spaniard*, by strengthening the *French*, he enters into a Treaty with them, and on a sudden, concludes a league offensive and defensive ; on the twenty eighth of *November* aforesaid, 1655. a peace was solemnly proclaimed with *France*.

At the time of these transactions was the Duke of *Gloucester* in *France*, accompanying his brother of *York* in the warres there, yet both still having an eye to the King of *England's* affaires, when upon the conclusion and proclaiming of the peace aforesaid, it was suddenly propounded, (although before it was agreed) that they should all be gone from thence in a certain time ; how great an affront and indignity this was to such persons who

who had so highly and eminent-  
 ly deserved at the hands of that  
 people, I leave to all discerning  
 spirits to judge. The King there-  
 fore upon good advice, having  
 considered the nature of that  
 rash and inconstant Nation, and  
 minding how once they were like  
 to have served *Henry* the seventh,  
 by delivering him into the hands  
 of *Richard* the third his messen-  
 gers, was not minded either to  
 run the hazard of his own sa-  
 cred Person, or of either of his  
 brothers, the Dukes of *York* and  
*Gloucester*, but by a timely re-  
 tirement to make an absolute  
 prevention, and so not only to  
 take away their power, but their  
 hopes of doing him any inconve-  
 nience. Hereupon they remove,  
 not over hastily, as in fear, but  
 as befitted their Grandeur, scor-  
 ning to be driven, they lei-  
 surely go into *Germany*, and for  
 some

some time abode at *Coten*.

Here the Duke of *Gloucester* again retired himself to a more melancholy life, by his present reading, fitting himself for future employments. To this end he was much conversant in Histories, thereby settling his judgement in matters morall, politick and military, so improving that which they intended as a dishonourable banishment, that it proved an advantagious retirement. Adversity bendeth, but never breaketh a noble and undaunted courage, he abandons not himself, though all the world forsake him, but hopes that when Fortune is come to the Brumal Solstice of her frowning, she will be Retrograde, and shine again with the beames of better successe: this made him therefore, though plunged to the lowest deep of disasters, not to sink into the nether-

thermost hell of despair, whence  
 is no redemption, but reserve him-  
 self to better fortune, according  
 to that of the Greek Historian  
 and Philosopher, ἡ ἀλυσὶς ἀνδρῶν  
 εὐγενῶν καὶ τ' ἀγαθῶν καὶ πάλαι δὲ πάλαι  
 νοῦν, γυναικὶς φέρει. *Decet utrum Vere  
 generosum terre tum bona tum mala  
 si lapsus fuerit.*

During this time of abode at  
 Colen, came thither the newes of  
 an irreconcilable breach between  
 England and Spain, as a certainty  
 whereof, they heard that the Spa-  
 niard at Dunkirk had proclaimed  
 open warre against the English:  
 this was taken as a fit and hope-  
 full opportunity by our exiled  
 Princes, who not long after were  
 very ceremoniously invited into  
 Flanders, where being come, and  
 having received the first entertain-  
 ment, as of strangers, the next  
 seemed to carry with it a friend-  
 ship, which so encouraged our

two young Nobles of *York* and *Gloucester*, that intending a revenge upon *France* for her unhandsome sending them away, with some new raised forces which they had gotten together, they went into the *Spanish* Camp, and joyned themselves to the Prince of *Conde*, who was a Protestant Prince, of the blood Royall of *France*, but now upon discontent in armes against the *French* King. To him I say they joyned, as assured to do more then if they were all *Spanish*, in regard the secrets of the whole Kingdome were well known to him; and not onely *Conde*, but our *English* Princes by their long residence there, had observed both his friends and confederacies, and upon what respects they leagued with him; they knew his power and strength, both in regard of his Countrey and his forces, being well acquainted



red (as having been trained up in Martial discipline) with many of his chief Commanders; and in truth they nothing failed of their expectation, although the *French* by the conjoynd forces of *England*, did things beyond their accustomed manner, besieging and taking *Mardike*, *Dunkirk*, and other forts from the *Spaniard*, although the *Spanish* forces did as much as could be expected from men, and the *English* in the quarter where the Dukes of *Tork* and *Gloucester* lay, acted wonders even against their own Countrymen; neither would our Princes leave the *Spaniard* for the first losse, but continued helping them with an undaunted courage, even till the happy restauration of the King of *England* to his throne and Kingdomes.

In this military posture they made many intodes into the enemies

mie; countrey, and that with such  
successe, as made their valour ap-  
plauded, and their judgement ad-  
mired.

We left the Princeesse of *Orange*  
newly out of chil-bed, and mother  
of a Posthumus son, the tender-  
nesse of whose yeares had hitherto  
kept him, as to the generality of  
the world, unknown, but now his  
yeares having made him seem ca-  
pable of a more discerning judge-  
ment, the States of the Country  
begin to complement him, and  
by a serious endeavour strive to  
train him up in the military art,  
that thereby he might in the future  
be able to do as his forefathers, and  
not only imitate their vertues, but  
their valour: and to this end there  
was a company of young Noble  
men and Gentlemen raised, of  
whom the Prince was to be Com-  
mander in chief, the Lord *Brehe-  
rode* Lieutenant, and the young  
Lord

Lord *Messenar* Ensign. A good rule sure, so by custome and use in youth, to enure to practise, that their most perfect age shall not scruple at the royle, but rather count all difficult things pleasurable, as knowing that *Ardua Virtutis est via*. But it is often seen that men are weary of well doing, and so were these *Hollanders*, quitting their widow Princeesse and her Son, and closing with *English* factions against the King, which being seen by Prince *William* Governour of *Friesland*, he, together with the whole Country, declared their dissent against any such agreement, and stand highly on their punctilios for their young Princes, and his mothers honour and right.

This gallantry and noblenesse of the *Frieslander*, was highly commended by many forein Princes, especially the *Brandenburger*,

E

whose

whose Electoral Princeſſe with all her trayne, came to give a viſit to the Princeſſe of *Orange*; whither alſo came the Dukes of *York* and *Glouceſter*, for whom there was a ſtately, and Prince-like preparation made for their entertainment; which the whole States taking notice of, their ſtomachs alſo came down, and by their meanes the City of *Amſterdam* invited the Princeſſe of *Orange* to a magnificent feaſt in remembrance of the great ſervices performed by the houſe of *Orange* for them.

The Dukes in this interim were retired into *Flanders*, to their forces in the *Spaniſh* army, wherein the Duke of *York* ſtill continued an eminent actor, but the Duke of *Glouceſter* having as he ſuppoſed, ſeen ſufficient of the warres, and hoping that God at length would reſtore his  
bro.

brother the King, he intended to apply himself to such a form of life, as that he might by his Counsell be able to help him, knowing that most great men, *plura Consilio quam vi perfecere*, have ever done as much by Counsell as by force. This made Caesar say, *Non minus est Imperatoris consilia superare quam gladio*, A Princes conquests are gained as much by Councell as by the sword.

Tacit. Ann.  
nal.

1 Com.  
C. vil. Bel.

We may justly say, that this young Duke did truly prove such a one as *Basilus* the Emperour recommended to his son,

Συμβόλοι δὲ χρῶ τοῖς καλῶς περὶ  
τῆς οἰκείων βουλευσαμένοις ἢ διοικήσασιν  
ἀλλὰ μὴ τοῖς κακῶς ἐξ ἀβουλίας  
τὰ ἑαυτῆς οἰκονομήσασιν ὁ δὲ κακῶς  
περὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα διατεθεὶς ἐδέετο καλῶς  
βουλευεταὶ περὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων, that is, Use such Counsellers who have counselled well in

their own affaires, and managed the same well, nor such whose imprudence hath made all things go to confusion, for they who through too much carelesnesse neglect themselves and their own businesse, will never be a good help or adviser to another: this I say, was so in him, for never was any man more attent to what he undertook, nor more carefull either in his own, or the affaires of others, by which meanes he hoped to shur out all foreigners from counsell, lest they should attract envy to his Prince, because *Consilia externa sunt semper infesta.*

That maxime in him was truly verified, *Miseria Prudentia bona Mater*, for certainly his afflictions did infinitely refine him, He might say with David,  
 Psal. 119. *It is good for me that I have been afflicted, for thereby I have learned not only thy Law, but have*

have gained an insight into worldly wisdom, nor are Councillors onely bettered by troubles but even Princes themselves are made excellent, whom a various fortune hath sometimes exercised, *Charles* the fifth of *France* was endued with an admirable Wisdom, and gained the surname of Wise, but few men were ever so variously tossed up and down even from his very childhood; his Father King *Iohn* being lead away Prisoner, and the Kingdom harrassed over by another Nation, So *Lewis* the eleventh, a wise Prince, yet for divers years driven both from his Father, Friends, and Countrey, and forced to live as an exile with *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, many others we might joyn in the same rank; but what need we go from home, since we have among us the most religiously wise King in the World, whose tryals have exceeded all before going. Most true therefore is that saying of the  
E                      Greeks

Greeks—*ἐξ ὧν ἱραδισίμαδης. ἀγνῶν  
 læsus ab jis doctus*——In this condi-  
 tion we will leave him at his serious  
 studies, to see how the Princess of  
*Orange* his Sister speeds with her  
 pleased friends of *Holland*: the States  
 having upon their second and bet-  
 ter thoughts reconciled themselves  
 to the Prince & his Mother, as a testi-  
 mony thereof gave them a magnifi-  
 cent entertainment being welcomed  
 by the chief of the Town accompa-  
 nied with many horses richly ac-  
 coutred, and many Coaches, the  
 Burgomasters at their reception gi-  
 ving high thanks to the Princess for  
 dignifying them with her presence  
 As a recreation after the Feast, was  
 presented in various shews, the me-  
 morable Acts of the five last Prin-  
 ces of *Orange*, the Emperour *Adolph*  
 of *Nassau* and others of that fami-  
 ly, & in the shew was placed a repre-  
 sentation of the present young Prince  
 in the Arms of Religion; nothing  
 was wanting that might grace the  
 solemn



solemn occasion, but onely the Prince of *Orange* himself, the People longing with an unsatisfied expectation to see his person, for now as he grew up apace, so he began to draw the eyes and observation of most men in those parts towards him, as the person ordained to reduce things to the antient lustre as they were wont to be in the dayes of the Princes of *Orange* his predecessors. Which others of a more factious and wicked nature murmured at, rather desiring that he might be layd aside. This made his Mother to looke about her and with care to keep correspondencies especially with those Provinces that refused a confederacy with the English, like a good Prince minding *Patriæ beneficium* the advantage of the Country more then her own private ends: and that the world might take notice thereof, she bore her Son company to *Leyden* when he went thither to be instructed in the Languages

Languages and Sciences, and were by the Magistrates of that City honourably received.

The Princess Royal being returned to the *Hague* and intending to go thence to *Breda*, her Son the Prince came thither for a few dayes from *Leyden* to take his leave of her, and as soon as she was gon he returned back again to his studies.

The Duke of *Glocester* all this while remained private, only sometimes visiting in publick his Illustrious brothers, being grown famous by his retirement; and his Councils looked on as Oracles, his knowledge being weighed not by the length of his life, but the observations he made upon all occurrents, proving thereby that he that liveth long and seeth much but observeth nothing, shall never prove any wise man.

There was not any the meanest action whereof he took not notice, weighing the coherence of causes, effects counsels and successes, with the

the proportion and likewise between nature and nature, fortune and fortune, action and action, state and state, time past, and time present, thereby being able to render an account both of the manners and customs both of the places and people wherein he had resided.

The Princess of *Orange* was now at *Bredah*, where she was carressed and courted by many forraign Princes and States, onely the King of *France*, by what or whose instigation is not certainly known, began to play foul, for while the old Princess Dowager of *Orange* and she, were with some heat contesting about the Guardianship of the Principality of *Orange*, the French King surprises the same, takes into his own possession the Ammunition and Arms with all other strengths thereof, and gives out that he will keep them all for the young Princes use during his minority, and as a faithful Steward deliver them all up

JOHN E. 2. again

again when he comes to full age. A fair pretence, but much to be feared that it will with great difficulty be performed; it being too generally found true that Great men many times do wrong, because they have a power in their hands, and so long as that power lasts they will and do maintain the same by doing greater. But although the Princess and all her friends did much both doubt and fear such an event from so unhandsome a beginning, yet they for the present smothered the same within their Breasts, doubting least by shewing their fear, they should cause a distrust, for as *Seneca* saith

en. Sent. *Qui timet amicum amicum ut timeat docet.* Whereas noble and generous spirits strive as much not to be overcome in curtesy, as the valiant and couragious not to be overthrown in Battail. Hence it is that nothing more obligeth the promiser to an unfeigned and free performance, then the free and confident assurance,

rance,

rance, which the promitter professeth to have in the word and offer made him, whereas on the contrary many have taught others to deceive, while they have appeared too feareful and jealous of being deceived.

The face of affaires both in *England* and other parts began now to be altered, and that Royal family which had suffered to long and tedious an Ecclipse began again to be worshipped as *Sol oriens* as the rising Sun in our Hemisphere, in so much that on every side it is courted and caressed, making good that saying of the poet.

All things concurr with more then happy chance

To raise the man whome fortune will advance

and so indeed they did, for the Rebels of *England* being beaten at their own weapon, the immediate finger of God appeared and infused a new spirit of Loyalty into

the hearts of the people which occasioned his Majesty accompanied with his brothers the Duke of *Torke* and *Glocester*, to come from *Brussels* in the King of *Spaines* Country and under his command to *Bredah* under tuition of his beloved Sister the Princess of *Orange* where they were received with that splendor as became such persons on all hands; she with joy to see the Sacred Majesty of great *Brittain* in such hopes of restoration, and they with gratitude to heaven for so great and happy a change.

Here they continued until the English Parliament sent Commissioners to invite the King and his brothers home into *England*, and as a particular testimony of their true obedience and Loyalty, they sent to each of them several great presents, and particularly to the Duke of *Glocester* the sume of Ten thousand pounds which was acceptably received and shortly after the said Duke

Duke wayting on the King imbarked  
 in the good ship called the *Nazby*,  
 but at that time new Christened and  
 named the *Charles*, in which by the  
 good hands of God assisting, he arri-  
 ved in *England* and Landed at *Do-*  
*ver* on the five and twenty day of  
*May* and from thence went to *Can-*  
*terbury*. On the twenty eight he  
 riding on the left hand of the King  
 came to *Rocheſter* and on the twenty  
 ninth with a ſtately and magnifi-  
 cent paſſage through the famous &  
 antient City of *London* the Metro-  
 polis of the Kingdom, did arrive at  
*Whitehall* in the evening, which  
 Crowned the ſolemnity of the day  
 with incredible demonſtrations.  
 After a day or two reſpite and reſt  
 the Dukes of *York* and *Gloceſter* went  
 to the houſe of Peeres and their took  
 their places, adding by their pre-  
 ſence two ſtars of the firſt magni-  
 tude to that ſpheare, which had of  
 late been wholly overclouded or at  
 leaſt taken up by comets & meteors.  
 The

The King had not been above a fortnight in *London* but that he nominated a privy Councel, whereof the Duke of *Glocester* was one of the cheif, the King having known by experience that *Parvi sunt foris armis nisi sit consilium domi*, & therefore upon his former observation of his rich endowments of mind, and strength of judgement, which with happy success he had often made use of, he made that choyce, being well cautioned of the necessity of such counsellours. *Salustius* in his discourse to *Cesar* saith, *ego comperi omnia regna auitates, nationes usque eo prosperum imperium habuisse, dum vera consilia valuerunt; ubi gratia, timor, voluptas et corruptere, post paulo imminuta opera deinde ademptum imperium, postremo servitus imposita est*, I have found (saith he) all Kingdomes Cities & Nations so long to have prospered as they have made use of sound and wise Counsellors but where favour fear or partiality have prevayled, they have soon decayed.



ayed and at last been made tribu- Arist.  
 aryes to their Enemies Rhet. ad  
 Aristotle writing to Alexander useth these Alex.  
 words το βουλευδς, ἢ περὶ ἢ ἀνθρώπων  
 συμβούλων ἐστὶ. *Consiliari eorum quæ inter*  
*homines, divinissimum est,* that to give  
 good counsel is a thing more then  
 humane. And in another place ἡ ἐν  
 συμβουλῇ ἐστὶν ἡ συνέλευσις. *Quiddam sacrum*  
*est consultatio.* Good counsel hath  
 something of god in it.

Heaven having thus propitiously  
 settled the affaires of Government in  
 a good measure, lest so great excess  
 should breed supinesse or neglect,  
 gives affliction, to moderate urgen-  
 cies, by casting that most excellent  
 Prince and Counseller the Duke of  
 Gloucester on his sick bed; the disease  
 under which he laboured was com-  
 mon to this English Nation, and very  
 seldom if ever mortal; curble for  
 the most part by the attendant care  
 of some knowing Nurse, but be-  
 come mortal, to the Duke by the  
 over-nice and too severe rules of the  
 Learned

Learned Physitian, who contrarie to the nature of the disease did several times let him blood; for howsoever *Rulandus Botallus*, and divers other good Physitians, command *Phlebotomy* as an excellent means to cure many desperate disease, yet in this our Northern Isle, of bodies being for the most part more Phlegmatick and gross then theirs to the Southward are by consequence the better holpen, by dejectory diureticke and diaphoreticall means then by any effusion of blood, but so prevalent was the Physitians credence that their art was submitted unto all things. The Duke as I said twice or thrice let blood and by that meanes unfortunately in the prime of his years and beginning of his strength, on the thirteenth day of September 1660. was brought to his death, a day for ever to be noted fatal and in the Calender to be *notatus* that all the world may know it be unlucky.

We may justly lament his loss as Tul. Pitt .  
 Cicero did the death of *Sulpitium*, lib. 11. ep .  
*ervij Sulpitii morte magnum prae-* 9. & 6.  
*ium amisimus, amisso enim eo tan-* 12. ep. 3 .  
*um detrimenti respublica acceperit ut*  
*unc autoritate & prudentia prospicere*  
*ortet ne inimici nostri consule sublato*  
*erent se convalescere posse.* By this  
 death of the Duke, we lost one great  
 pillar of the Commonwealth, which  
 hereby hath suffered so great da-  
 mage that it will aske our whole  
 wisdom and authority to keep our  
 enemies in a sure subjection.

While this sad face of affaires  
 began to appear and cloud the En-  
 glish; The Princess Royal desirous  
 to give a visit to her brother in his  
 Kingdom, to congratulate with  
 him in the happiness of his miracu-  
 lous restoration, acquainted the States  
 of the Low Countreyes with such  
 her intents, who being highly sa-  
 tisfied therewith, she further then  
 commended to their care & love, her  
 young Son the present Prince of O-  
 range

aged during the time of her absence  
 in *England*, which she said would  
 be for some time: the States glad  
 to be so highly entrusted, and with  
 such a treasure, promised the utmost  
 of their care and endeavour in the  
 said young Princes behalfe, where  
 they then owned as their Prince and  
 promised to him all fidelity: and  
 as a testimony of their present affec-  
 tion to her their Princes mother  
 they bestowed on her several great  
 and Princely gifts, together with  
 an honourable splendid entertain-  
 ment, waiting upon her also to the  
 Sea side, where in a solemn and  
 respectful manner they took the  
 farwel of her while she embarked  
 on shipboard, and with a prosperous  
 gale of wind arrived at the *Engl*  
 shore, where being landed on the  
 three and twentieth day of *Septem*  
 ber she was met and received by the  
 King of great *Brittain* and the Duke  
 of *Yorke*, and with a Royal train  
 tended to the Court at *Whitehall*  
 where

where afterwards she remained, being entertained with Royal feasting and pleasures according to the laudable custom of antient dayes, and contrary to the Phanatick humour of these times. Where we may see some that do avoid pleasure out of a pretence of danger, and dare not but abandon lawful delights for fear (forsooth) of sin, these seeme like ignorant metallists which cast away the pretious Ore because they cannot separate the gold from the dross; or some simple Jew that condemnes the pure streames of *Jordan* because they fall into the dead Sea; why do not these men refuse to eat because meat hath made many gluttons; how dare they cover themselves with clothes that know there is pride in raggs? These hard tutors if not tyrants to themselves while they pretend a mortified strictness are injurious not only to their own liberty, but to the liberty of their maker: wherefore hath he given the

Commodities

Commodityes of the earth if not  
 for use? or why placed he man in  
 Paradice not in a desert? How can  
 we more displease a liberall friend  
 then to depart from his delicate feast  
 wilfully hungry: they are deceived  
 that call this holiness: It is the dis-  
 ease of a minde sullen, distrustful  
 and impotent. There is nothing but  
 evill which is not from heaven, and  
 he is none of Gods freind that re-  
 jects his gifts for his own abuse: if  
 God have mixed us a sweet cup, let  
 us drink it cheerfully commend the  
 tast and be thankful, rejoycing in it  
 as his. In this manner and no other  
 were the *festivous celebrations* given  
 to this Illustrious Princess; the same  
 still continuing until the Queen  
 Mother was coming out of *France*, as  
 to receive the benefit of the long de-  
 tained Dowry so to give a visit to her  
 son now settled for whose hoped re-  
 stauracion, she had sent so many day-  
 ly Orasons to heaven: whereof the  
 King having notice on the twenty  
 seventh

seventh of ~~October~~ went to meet her  
 at her landing at *Dover*, and from  
 thence with a Princely equipage and  
 royal attendance conducted her to  
*Whitehall* after nineteen yeares ab-  
 sence thence, with whom came  
 the Illustrious Princess *Henrietta*,  
 (her daughter) and Prince *Edward*  
 brother to the Prince *Eleſtor Palatine*;  
 on the second day of *November*  
 1660.

Long had not this contexture of  
 happiness lasted before a sad & sul-  
 len cloud began to cast a dimmes over  
 all these joyes by the sudain falling  
 sick of the Princess Royal of *Orange*,  
 into a like distemper with that  
 which had so immatirely robbed us  
 of her incomparable brother the  
 Duke of *Gloceſter*; whereof she had  
 not lain sick many dayes but by the  
 same hand using the same meanes  
 of blood-letting she was trans-  
 lated into another world, exchang-  
 ing this life for a more certain, and  
 the transitory pleasures of earth for

the never fading joyes of a more  
glorious Kingdome.

Her death was a new cause of sor-  
row to all faithful and Loyal hearts  
which made them expresse their vari-  
ous sadness in severall sorts according  
to the magnitude and excess of their  
greif, among whom give me leave  
(since the poore widowes mis-  
bringing what she could and all that  
she had was acceptable) to add one  
teare to the general deluge of sorrow  
which covers the face of our Eng-  
lish world in this ensuing Elegy





*An Elegy on the ever to be lamented  
death of the most Illustrious Princess  
Mary Princess of Orange and  
Sister to the King of great  
Brittain*

**W**Hen Gloucester dy'd such was  
my inward grief  
As made me speechless, knowing  
that his life  
was so profound a loss, that weeping were  
A too too common tendant on his Beere:  
That sorrow's weak that deluges the eye,  
'Tis grief indeed that turns to extasy.  
But custome bates the greatness by de-  
grees  
None counts that strange which every  
day he sees:  
Though then my grief's renew'd, yet fa-  
shion will.  
Break through and on this Herse la-  
ment its fill

F 2      The

The Princess dead! what dismal  
 sound is that  
 which to my Soul such sadness doth re-  
 late?

Surely the fatal Sisters are agreed  
 Alwaies to cut never to spin a thread  
 Or if they will prolong, they then devise  
 To make Physitians (as that spirit of lies  
 Made Ahabs Prophets) erring and de-  
 ceived  
 whereby their words are not to be belie-  
 ved

Christ- Or if they may yet every one may see  
 as. who walks thereby, lives but in jeopardy  
 Hence thence pretenders, from whose  
 outside shew  
 we have receiv'd a second dealy blow.  
 Fatal as that of Treason is the ayre  
 (As the late times) infected, thus to dare  
 Only at Royal Branches, or is this  
 Of latter plots the Metempsychosis  
 what will the Belgicke Lyon think,  
 when now  
 He hears of this, with corrugated brow  
 Inwardly curse the more then luckeless  
 time  
 He

He spar'd his darling to our wretched  
 clime

Tell me, ye fates did ye intend it thus  
 To bring a Gem and only shew it us?

Why have you else so soon our blessed crost  
 To let us know by seeing what we lost.

Bring her again, I'll search the dismal  
 deep

For her lost shade, nothing shall hold or  
 keep

My zealous spirit from an hourly quest  
 Until I find the place where she doth rest.

Then on my knees I'll pray that she will  
 tell

The cause and meanes how she so early  
 fell,

But ah! it is too late, shee's gon, and I  
 May melt myself to teares, dissolve and

dye  
 See how Great Charles himself doth

sadly shroude  
 His Kingly splendor in a mourning

cloud  
 And how darke sable the whole Court be-

nights  
 which else had gloried in festivo<sup>u</sup>s rites

And

And all is but too little, when we minde  
Our loss, for which such sorrow's left be-  
hinde.

Hence forward I to Heaven will daily  
bow

That it will daigne with a serener brow  
To smile upon the Rest, that years may  
bless

Their heads when hoary, with fresh hap-  
piness.

Now though condoling greatens but our  
loss

And sence thereof but addeth to the cross  
Yet we must greive and make each sar-  
fetch't groan

Niobe like turne us almost to stone  
Or with Ciane let our discontent

Admit no comfort while we do lament  
Our Princess rape, that every one that  
heares

Our sorrow, may with us dissolve to tears.  
Or thaw with Arethusa to a spring  
Nere to be drayn'd by all our sorrowing

Decem. 24. 1660.

Sic mæstissime plangit, T. Manley.



ON the 31 day of *December* following she was honourably though privatly interred in King *Henry* the seventh chappell at *westminster* among her royal ancestors. Her corps wayted on by abundance of the Nobility and Gentry, whose inward sighes expressed thir sorrow for so great a loss.

But alas, as we know that inevitable decree *Semel statutum est omnibus mori*, and thereby may gather that though they be as terrestrial Gods, yet they shall dye like men; so we must thereby conclude, good is the word of the Lord, since without his providence nothing can happen. The Lot is cast, saith

Prov. 16.  
33.

Pro. 16.  
33.

saith the wise man, into the lap, but the whole disposition thereof is of the Lord, so as that which seemeth most subject to chance is yet disposed by the Ordinance of God. And herof the wiser sort of philosophers were not Ignorant, as *Cicero* witnesseth for them in his collecting and comparing the opinion of *Aristotle* and his sectators with that of *Plato* and the *Academicks* to this effect, that the same power which they call *Anima mundi* was no other then that incomprehensible wisdom, which we express by the name of God, governing every thing in heaven and earth: To which also they sometimes gave the name and title of Necessity and fate, because it bindeth by an inevitable ordinance; sometime the stile of fortune, because of many effects there appeares unto us no certain cause. To this effect *St. Augustine* in his *Questi-*  
*on on Genesis lib. 1.* And likewise  
*Seneca*

St. Aug.  
Quest. in  
Gen.

*Seneca*, which was also the Doctrine of the *Stoicks*, of which Sect he was: for whatsoever (saith he) thou callest God, be it nature, fate or fortune, all are but one and the same differed by divers termes according as he useth and exerciseth his power diversely. Why then should we too sollicitously greive, since their vertues assure us they are possessors of more then an earthly happiness, the sweet favor of their pious lives hath not been pleasing to God, but for the future will be an example to men, who shal record their fame and eternize their memories, which the dust of oblivion or ingratiude can never sully or cover, for in *memoriâ eternâ erit Iustus*. The just shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

Thus have I brought you to the graves of these two unparalleld Princes, it only remaines now that I shew

shew you them in character *tanquam in speculo*, severally by themselves.

Henry Duke of Glocester born as afore said was of complexion and haire of a dark colour, but in face and nature much resembling his Father of glorious memory.

Now although it be none of the least honour and happiness to be borne of Noble and high parents, whose vertues have been more exemplary then their lives; so it is also a great addition of felicity when Paternal vertue goes with the descent, which very frequently happens according to that saying *Est in juuencis Patrum Virtus*, or as the old Poet speaks more at large.

Horat. lib.  
1. ode 4.

*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis  
Est in juuencis est in equis Patrum*

Vir.



*Virtus, nec imbecillum feroces  
Progenerant aquila columbam*

By which meanes as also his other endowments of learning he became one of the most rarely accomplished Gentleman of the world; in his behaviour sober and somewhat inclining to sadness; of a strong body and sound constitution which were much bettered by a frequent and well disciplined exercise, whereby he became a most absolute Master over himself, in the conquering all the passions and affections of his minde, which otherwise might have misguided his youth; for the better clearing whereof, we must take notice, that three sorts of actions proceed from mens souls, some are internal and immaterial as the act, of our wits or wills, two be more external and material, as the acts of our senses, seeing, in hearing &c. Three other stand between them

Aug. lib. 9.  
de civita-  
te dei ch.  
4. & Cice-  
ro quest  
Ruscul 3.

these two extremes and border upon them both, the discovery whereof is best found in Children, because they lack the use of reason and are guided by an internal imagination following nothing else but that that pleaseth their senses, no otherwise then Brute Beasts. These actions which as it were common to us with Beasts are called passions, affections, perturbations and are certaine internal acts or operations of the soule bordering upon reason and sense (prosecuting some good things or flying some ill things) yet not equally observing both, for passions and sense, are like two evill servants who beare more love to each other then either of them to their Master but reason as a Princess in her Throne sets bounds to those several habits maintaining a continual conflict with them; which most men finding and perceiving that by making peace with

which their sense, they should receive  
 great pleasures, presently struck  
 while thereto, and in despite of rea-  
 son, what curiosity the eyes will see,  
 they yeilded unto them, what dainty  
 tastes the palate requireth they  
 never deny, nor favors or odors which  
 will please the sense are restrained,  
 for musick to content the Eare is for-  
 gotten; and finally there is nothing  
 that cost or rareness which sensu-  
 ality can request, but is presently by  
 all the endeavours of importunity,  
 prayers and riches sought for and at-  
 tained, so that reason now being  
 conquered and, drawn to submit  
 serves a better friend to sensuality  
 then the passions were before, in-  
 venting straight wayes ten thousand  
 sorts of delights which the dulness of  
 the passions could have reached to or  
 once imagined; so that if it should  
 be asked who was the first cause of  
 so much profuseness and prodigality  
 in meats and drinks, clothing and  
 attire.

attire, costly buildings and rich furniture, no better answer can be given then this reason to please sensuality which made a religious man one lamenting this ignominious industry of reason to sense, with with all heart, that godly men were but ha so industrious to please God as worldly men to please their inordinate appetites.

Now although it be true as is before spoken, yet doubtlets these passions may be guided by vertue, and by good men so moderated that they shall rather serve for Instruments of vertue then fomenters of vice. And the reason commonly allowed of Philosophers and divine most pregnantly proveth this verity for if the motions of our wills be vertuous and directed by the square of religion and prudence, certainly with the same if not much more ease pleasure & delight vertuous actions are accomplished then vicious thereupon the Philosophers and fathers perceiving

perceiving what commodities these  
 passions afford to a vertuous soule  
 with divers similitudes declared  
 their service; some (say they were Cicero 3.  
Tusc.  
 sparkes of fire apt to kindle vertue  
 into a flame, (others) that they were  
 Souldiers to attend their Captains. Bas. Hom.  
contra  
Irascentes  
 They be like water saith St. *Basil*,  
 that sustaineth oyle about it that it  
 may run more purely and not be in- Bas. de r.  
Virgini  
 fected with earth. They are also  
 compared to Horses, which draw a  
 Coach, so the passions draw the soule  
 to the fruition of her vertuous objects  
 and indeed the passions of our minds;  
 are not unlike the humours of our  
 bodies, whereunto *Cicero* well com- Cicero. 4.  
Tusc.  
 pareth them, for if blood, flegm, chol-  
 ler or melancholly exceed the due  
 proportion required to the constitu-  
 tion and health of our bodies, pre-  
 sently we fall into some disease; so if  
 the passions of the mind be not mo-  
 dulated according to reason and that  
 temperature that vertue requireth,  
 immediately

immediately the soul is molested with some malady, but if the humours be kept in a due proportion they are the preservation of health: hereby may be gathered that passions are not wholly to be extinguished (as the *Stoicks* seem to affirme) but rather to be sometimes moved and stirred up for the service of vertue as *Plutarch* learnedly teacheth. This hath many excellent Captaines in former ages whome the desire of glory and repute stirred up to many honourable atcheivements, and if many rare wits had not been pressed with the same affections we should neither see *Homers* poetry, *Platoes* divinity, *Aristotles* Philosophy, *Plinys* History, nor *Tullies* Eloquence: It cannot but be granted that shamefacedness retaineth from many offences: fear of punishment keepeth from theft, and remorse of conscience calleth many sinners to the grace of God.

Now

Now it cannot be denied but that the minds of all men are thus charged with passions, and that those passions work divers effects for their discovery, according to that of the Poet,

*O quam difficile est crimen non  
(prodere vultu.*

And as Pliny also speaketh, *Front. Plin. l. x. i.*  
*hominis tristitia, incantatis, clemen-*  
*tia, severitatis Index est. Alexar. Q. Curt.*

der the Great (as Curtius relates l. 2.  
it) had experience hereof, who after he had wonne the City of Tarson belonging to Darius, entering upon a hot Summers day into the River *Cidmus*, and thereby catching so vehement an ague that hindered his journey at present against his Enemies, which then began to draw near to him, he resolved in himself for avoiding the threatened mischief to take some very strong Medicine, that should presently either

mend or end him; To this purpose, *Philip* an ancient Physician who had constantly waited on him from his youth was spoken with, who promised to prepare him a Potion according to his desire: While *Philip* was making ready the Potion, *Permenio* a Captain, whom *Alexander* of all other most loved and trusted, understanding the King's Determination, sent him a Letter, advising not to meddle with *Philip's* potion, because he understood he was corrupted by *Darius* with promise of a thousand Talents and his Sister in Marriage that he should kill him; *Alexander* was much perplexed in his mind at this news, & while he was debating with himself what to doe, his Physician brought him the Potion: when the King saw him he raised himselfe upon his elbow, and taking the Letter in the left Hand, with his Right tooke the

Cup



Cup and drank off the Physicke; which done, he delivered the Letter to Philip to read, and looked earnestly into his Face as long as he was reading, supposing that if he had been faulty, some token would have appeared in his Countenance, imagining with himselfe that as the pulse declareth the operations of the heart, so the internal cogitations and affections of the mind whether virtuous or vicious, no where sooner bewray themselves, then through those living windowes wherewith Nature hath compassed the closets of our fancy: when Philip had read the Letter, he shewed more tokens of displeasure then fear, which together with the protestations of the Physician of his Innocence, assured ~~speaker~~ <sup>him</sup> of his fidelity he not onely rejected all feare of death but conceived an extraordinary hope of amendment, as

indeed not long after it proved.  
 If it be so then, that the face  
 may be called *mentis. speculum* the  
 minds looking-glasse; which dis-  
 covereth the heart to be the seat  
 of our passions; then hence may  
 be deduced a most certain Con-  
 clusion, that according to the  
 disposition of the heart, humors  
 and body, divers sorts of persons  
 be subject to divers sorts of pas-  
 sions, and the same passion affect-  
 eth divers sorts of persons in di-  
 vers manners; for as we see fire  
 applyed to dry Wood or Iron, or  
 Flax, or Gun-powder worketh  
 divers wayes; for in wood it kin-  
 dleth with some difficulty, and  
 with some difficulties is quenched,  
 but in flax is soon kindled  
 and quenched, in iron very hard-  
 ly, but in Gun-powder in a mo-  
 ment, and can never be quenched  
 till the powder be Consumed:  
 so some men you shall see soon  
 angry and soon pleased, others  
 hardly

hardly offended and with a  
 great difficulty reconciled, o-  
 thers are all fire, and in a mo-  
 ment with every trifle will be in-  
 flamed, and till their hearts be  
 consumed almost with Choller  
 will never cease until they be re-  
 venged; which confirms that  
 old saying to be true, *Animi mo-  
 res corporis temperatum sequuntur.*  
 As then in Maladies of the body  
 every man feeleth best his own  
 griefe, even so in diseases of the  
 soule every man knoweth best  
 his own inclination; Neverthe-  
 lesse (as Physicians commonly  
 affirm) there be certain General  
 causes which incline our bodyes  
 to several infirmities, so there are  
 likewise that move our soules to  
 sundry passions; for it cannot  
 be denyed or doubted but that  
 there are some affections in the  
 highest and chiefest part of the  
 soul: for to God the Scriptures  
 ascribe, *Love, Hatred, Anger, &c.*



It might truly be said of him which was spoken by Solomon in another case, that his lips dropped Wisdome when they opened; and what Job spoke of himselfe, may be truly attributed to him, *The young men saw him and hid themselves, the Aged rose and stood up, the Princes refrained talking and laid their Hands on their Mouths, the Nobles held their peace; when the Ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the Eye saw him, it gave witness to him, Job 30. 8, 9, 10, 11.*

To be short, his wisdome was great in that he was able to advise, and greater in that he was willing to be advised; never so wedded to his own resolves but on good ground he would be divorced from them; his temperance was great, his diet sparing, sleep moderate, not to pamper nature but keep it in repair; pleasures he rather did but tast or sip

then greedily drink off, and that  
 sometimes more to content o-  
 thers, then please himself. Of a  
 quicker apprehension, Eloquent  
 tongue, and what was worthy of  
 most repute; he was very religi-  
 ous, well skilled in several Lan-  
 guages, and extraordinarily seen  
 in divine Sciences. To conclude,  
 his soul was enriched with many  
 Vertues, but the most Orient of  
 all was his humility which took  
 all mens love and affections with-  
 out resistance, and made his death  
 the more lamented, by which  
 means we doubt not his Ever-  
 lasting blisse.

— ἀπολυσας σῶμα, ἐς αἰθερ ἰαυόμενον ἔλθῃ,  
 Ἔσται ἀθάνατος. *Ὅτις ἀμείνονς διὰ τὴν  
 (θαντός.*

*Now rais'd to Heaven, he from his  
 (body free,  
 A Death-lesse Saint, no more shall  
 (mortall be.*

I shall only give you a few of  
 his observations, which while he  
 lived

lived, he was known to have made, whereby his wisdom may be the better discerned; for if *ex pede Herculem*, as by the bigness of *Hercules* foot, we may guesse at the vast dimensions of the other parts of his body, so the judgement of mens abilities are to be learned by their sayings; as a touch whereof I shall in the way of a Corollory add only these few of this most pious Prince as hereafter they sufficiently follow.

1. It was an observation noted by him, That Good & Great men may secure themselves from guilt but not from Envy; for the greatest in trust of publick Affairs are still shot at by the aspiring of those that think themselves lesse in imployment then they are in merit.

2. That oftentimes it is seen, that mens Consciences convincing them of another mans desert and merit, they suspect oppositi-

on in them, whereby their greatness may be Eclipsed, and therefore strive by all means to put disgrace on his person and parts, thereby to hinder his rising; for whilst a man is out of employment and finding that he cannot so publicly expresse his worth, they still labour to keep him in obscurity to the end that themselves may appear more glorious.

3. It was the practise of Constantine the Emperour when his Enemy Licinius began his Warrs with Excesses and Chances, he undertook all with prayer and holy Meditations, and therefore the Lord of Heaven made him Lord of the Field: and he found such comfort by prayer that he stamped upon his coin the image of himselfe praying to God. The Duke inferred from thence this Conclusion, How necessary this duty of prayer is for setting our affairs; my soul I am sure is experimentally



mentally sensible, if we settle  
our Affairs right with God, he  
will settle our business with man;  
it is not his own promise, *ask and  
it shall be given to you.*

4. This also was a similitude  
used by him, As a pot full of  
Water in the heat of Summer is  
troubled and polluted with many  
flies, but if it be boyled upon the  
fire they neither would nor durst  
come neer it; so (saith he) while  
our soules in prayer are cold and  
lifelesse, we are still perplexed  
and have no reliefe from our  
troubles, whereas if our minds  
were inflamed with zeal, all Va-  
nities would be abandoned, and  
our prayers so rectified that we  
should not offer the Sacrifice of  
Fools.

5. That there is no better mark  
of a true generous spirit then to  
attempt things which are hard to  
be achieved: 'Tis in vulgar and  
adulterate spirits, that the soul of  
motion

motion is wholly derived from the lively hood of action : Noble spirits court dangers. *Avida est periculi virtus : Nec juvat ex facili leſa Corona iugo.*

6. He tooke great delight in that ſaying of *Aristippus* the Philoſopher, who was wont to affirm that it was better to be a Beggar, then unlearned, becauſe the Beggars penury was onely want of Money, but he that was unlearn'd was deſtitute of humanity.

7. He was wont to Note that the Ladder of *Jacob* mentioned in *Genefis* is but a Figure of *Chriſt*, which by his humane Nature touched Earth, and by his Divinity Heaven; therefore if we on our prayers paſſe by this Ladder, we have the Father at the top of the Ladder ready to receive us and our prayers.

8. He uſed to ſay, That it is familiar with fortune to do more harm in one day, then ſhe doth good

good in many years, using in delight to raise up vain Men for her glory, and on a sudden suffering them to fall with the weight of their proper vanity and want of Government.

9. When he had read the Story of *Archeleus* King of *Maccedonia*, who being requested by a Minion of his Court to give him a certain cup of Gold, delivered it to his Page, commanding him to beare and give it to one *Euripides* who was there present; and then said to the other, As for thee, thou art worthy to aske and to be denied also; but *Euripides* is worthy of gifts though he ask nothing. Surely said the Duke, this was an excellent reward for an insinuating Parasite; and a rare pattern for other Princes, who thereby may learn, that a deserving Subject ought to be rewarded, though his owne modesty withhold him from asking.

10. He

ni 10. He alwayes argued, that  
 Faith and Obedience are to be  
 perswaded, not wrought by com-  
 pulsion: our minds, like unto  
 generous and Noble horses, being  
 best ruled with an easie bit; how-  
 beit it is necessary not altogether  
 to relye on words, for two things  
 do Establish a Kingdome, viz.  
 Force and Vertue; which be-  
 tween them produce that sinew  
 of Warre, Money, according to  
 that saying of *Themistocles* going  
 in *Embassy* to the *Isle of Andros*,  
 for Money, he told them that he  
 came accompanied with two  
 Goddesles, viz. Perswasion and  
 Force. He constantly affirmed;  
 that they are much mistaken in  
 their ayne who think to make a  
 man infamous by Death: for  
 there is no Life so odious, that  
 ending in publick with constan-  
 cy and modesty changeth not  
 hatred into pity, pity into favor,  
 and

and leaveth not some favourable opinion of innocence behind it.

2. Another observation was, That a man should not derogate from himself, there being unto many ready enough for that office, at least to believe him as one that best knows what he most wants; and certainly he that doth censure himselfe, hath no colour for an appeal, nor person to appeale to, unlesse it be from his Words to his Deeds, which then must be very remarkable. Howsoever he must acknowledge it to be great folly to have denyed that ability in himselfe which he desires to be much known, for thereby he is become a destroyer of his own fame.

3. And other times he noted, That there is nothing more unjust then to Condemne those things which our selves do not or see not, especially when whole Nations agree in it: for when  
onely

only time makes them please us;  
 it is apparent that in that they  
 first displeased us, it was not  
 their fault, but our ignorance.  
 And it is to be thought that all  
 Countries have both Manners  
 and Habits agreeing to their  
 Climate, which the *Genius* of the  
 Countrey will infuse into you if  
 you stay long enough in it. *Terra  
 raris alienam perigrinus exigit &  
 suam interdum alienum facit*

1014. He said, That the truest  
 and securest precepts of policy  
 are those which either are drawn  
 from the prudent resolutions or  
 unadvised errors of great Princes  
 in the deliberations of their most  
 important Affairs, or from the  
 study of policy: all consisting in a  
 severe and judicious censure of  
 the Actions of the Great: and  
 the studious in Histories, which  
 have the gift to know how to  
 examine them, will draw out of  
 them excellent Rules for the  
 well-

well governing of many people.

15. He averred it to be an Observation as well knowne as true, That in the Infancy of the Church, men thought nothing too dear for God, or too good to be imparted unto the Church; but now (said he) we are arrived to such times wherein all are generally Church-robbers: but the Sacrilegious person and the Simonist never yet did nor ever shall prosper to the third Generation: they are the two profaners of holy things: But God hath and will confound them in *Jacob* and scatter them in *Israell*.

Thus have I given you a short view of the life of this most Excellent Prince, together with a short character both of his person and vertues: and a demonstrative appearance of a most eminent wisdom, all which not  
H with-

withstanding we must conclude all we can say, is too short; So that we must say of him as *Partharivus* did when painting the *Hoplitides*, he could neither make him that ran to sweat, nor the other that put off his Armour to breath, added, *No further then colours*; so when we searched the depth of Invention and strained Rhetorick to her highest pitch of Eloquence to adapt words to set forth his Eulogies, we must at last submit and confesse they all fall short of the reality that was in him; and with *Alexander* at the Tomb of *Achilles*, burst into tears and cry: *Hæcine Trophæa sunt?* Are there all the Trophies, the world could erect to the memory of thy virtues? mean thus, it is confessed, yet such as shall eternize his Fame as long as there shall be a Tongue to speak or an Ear to hear.

I must not in this place forget  
the



the late deceased Princeſſe of Orange, whoſe Character I promiſed you, and here ſhall briefly inſert it.

Her Birth, Breeding, Education, and Marriage, you have before at large related; Her perſon was of a curious make, her Viſage faire, whereto was added a graceful baſhfulneſſe which gave a luſtre to her beauty; her every part being decked with ſome particular Ornament; her mind richly Embellified with the rareſt qualities, and full of wit; her ſpeech pretious becauſe not frequent: her modeſty without parallel, and her behaviour ſerious, without either pride or affectation; in ſhort, ſhe was ſuch as we may rather admire, then prayſe according to deſert, and whoſe loſſe we may rather bewayle and lament then recover.

She was ſo well ſetled in the Principles of Religion, that ſhe

remained as a Rock immoveable, and as eminent for her courage therein, as those who in former Ages did offer themselves to most grievous torments, and to death it self for the love of the Truth; immitating therein her late Royal Father of Glorious and ever Blessed Memory, who parted with his Life rather then he would his Religion. And indeed seldome shall we see such a Father without such Children, or such Children without such a Father; for the plant is known by the fruit, and as is the Egge, so is the Bird that hatcht it. And as it is thus in vertue, so likewise it is in vitious off-springs, by which means in pollicy, we may learne by the villanous and bloody carriage of such mens actions how to manage a just and lawful cause to bring Execution upon Rebels and Traytors, that is, to do nothing to the halfes, but when the  
Sword

Sword of Justice is drawn, to  
 throw the Scabbard into the fire,  
*Tolle omnes* (saith Seneca) *nam*  
*perfecto parentes libique eorum qui* Sen. De  
*interfecti, & propinqui & amici* Cle.  
*in locum singulorum succedunt: his*  
*panem, si tuto poteris, donabis: sic*  
*minus, Temperabis.*

Her devotions were Frequent  
 and Exemplary, not so much out  
 of custome performed as zeale,  
 and that not with a cold careles-  
 nesse but reverentiaall Humility,  
 approaching to her God as a du-  
 tiffull Child to a tender Father,  
 whose bowels yern to give a sa-  
 table answer to the humble ad-  
 dresse of his bowing-supplyant;  
 being not only to her selfe, an in-  
 citer, but to all about her a pious  
 example:

In the choice of her friends she  
 was very curious, choosung the  
 best and most Vertuous, though  
 not Allied to her, with them  
 conversing and exercising vertue,



our Misfortunes moderately and with resolution, as reflecting upon the Causes and Occasions of them, remedying as much as in us lyes, those accidents seeme hurtfull, but making profitable use of them, but especially to aim by a perfection of vertue to become worthy to participate of the Divine Happines; *In short,*

Such and so Eminent were her many Vertues that we may justly say of Her as *Solomon* of his Vertuous Woman; *Favor is Deceitfull, and Beauty is Vaine, but a Woman that Feareth the Lord, she shall be prayesed. And many Daughters have done Vertuously, but thou excellest them all.*

In a word, to summe up all. As in things we have so in those we do, each hath his proper tryal to prove the Excellency thereof in his kind; Gold by the Test, The Diamond by his hardnesse, Pearle by his water; so the best

discoverers of the Minds of men are their Actions; which in the Lives and Characters of these two Famous Dead Princes hath been endeavoured, with as much Candor as can on any hands be expected.

Lastly, It shall be my prayer to God to send Health and Peace into the Habitations of our Royall Sovereigne, and that Heaven will be pleased to spare Him and His in Mercy to this Kingdome, and Crown them with length of Dayes and Happinesse:

*Seneca De Tranquillitate:*

*Non is solus reipublicæ prodest qui tuetur nos, & de pace belloque censet, sed qui juventutem exhortatur, qui in tanta bonarum præceptorum inopia virtute instruit animos, etsi nihil aliud certe, in privato dublicum negotium agit.*

F I N I S.



AN

## ELEGIE

On the Death of the most  
Illustrious PRINCE

HENRY

DUKE of GLOUCESTER.

SOME Princes lives, such cold affections bred,  
That we do scarce repent their being dead.  
And such indifferent griefes attend their rights,  
As they were not their Funerals, but our fights.  
Herse, Scutchins, darkness, the pale tapers blaze;  
All that invites our first, or after gaze;  
The Nobles, Heraulds, Mourners sable-clad;  
These make a solemne pompe, but not a sad.  
But to your Obsequies deer Prince! we come,  
As they that would beg tenements in your tomb  
And

And by your genuine sorrows seek to prove,  
Those Indians wise that die with those they love,  
And no less penance can these Nations thrive,  
Which make thee dead so long, while yet alive.  
And by as cruel method, as unjust.  
Bury thee first in Exile, then in Dust.  
Thy sufferings Inventory rose so high,  
There scarce was other left thee, but to die.  
And this was that in all his rage and storme,  
Though Cromwell wisht, he trembled to performe,  
When pawzing here after thy slaughter'd Sire,  
He seem'd to fear this was to murder High'r.  
And bathing his black soul ith' sacred flood,  
He durst gorge Royal but not tender blood.  
Where then shall innocence in safety sit?  
When a disease it selfe doth Cromwell it.

If a distemper our complaints may bear,  
And we may fix a reverent quarrel there:  
Nere to be reconcil'd, pursue we still  
Thy fate, that did with more then slaughter kill  
The sharp disquiets of an aking brain,  
A heart in sunder torne, yet whole to pain.  
Eyes darting forth dimme fires, instead of sight;  
At once made see, and injur'd by the light;  
Faint pulse; and tongue to thirsty cinders dry'd  
When the relief of thirst must be deny'd.  
the bowels parcht, limbs in tormenting throws  
To coole their heat, while heat from cooling  
grows  
Slumbers



e, slumbers which wandering phantasies keep awake,  
 ove, And sense not lead by objects, but mistake;  
 ve, Most feavers Limbecks though with these they  
 ive, they leave the featur'd carcass to the urn, (burn  
 But thine was born of that offensive race,  
 Arm'd to destroy, the first strove to deface.  
 And then to close her cruel tragick part,  
 She flew against the augury of Art.  
 No adversary could worse spight display,  
 Since it is lesse to Kill, then to betray.  
 'Twas savage beyond fate; for others lie,  
 Dead of disease, you of recovery, (more,  
 All shipwracks horrid are; but yet none  
 Then that, which for its witness takes the shore.

Affronts, plots, scandals, false friends, cold Allys,  
 Exiles, wants, tempests, battails, rebels, spies,  
 Restraints, temptations, strange aires; in all these  
 Was there no Feaver, no malignine disease?  
 The Royal line (*England* this brand must wear)  
 Suffer abroad, but perish only here.  
 So to the Sun the Phoenix doth reaire,  
 Through each distemper'd Region of the Aire.  
 Through swarms of Deaths she there victorious  
 But in her cruel Nest she burns, and dies. (flies,

Had you resign'd your late afflicted breath,  
 When life it self lesse lovely was then death;  
 When the kind graves did but receive our care  
 And

And the survivors only wretched were :  
Our greedy interests might tempted be,  
To cal thy vertues back, but hardly thee. (trunk  
But now when Vines drop Wine from every  
To chear their owners, not make rapine drunke;  
Our goods find out our unfrequented hands :  
And crimes make persons guilty, and not lands.  
When Widdowes houses are no more a meale,  
And Churches spoiles are sacriledge, not zeal.  
When our beloved yet dread Sovereigne Head,  
Is Crown and Guard to all, but to the Dead.  
What *Niobe* can waile our mournful fate ?  
Snatcht from the best of Kings, & happiest state.  
The publick peace, and your own large content  
In your just Brothers equal Government.  
Had rais'd so rich an odour to your sense,  
That growing time had tane you sated hence,  
But to depart under four Months return,  
To land in England, to prevent your Urne ;  
Seems their disaster, who a blis might shape,  
But lose their deer enjoyments, by a Rape.

And now, most wretched we ! who state our  
By thy afflictions, and thy vertues too. (woe,  
Thy Infancy our cruelty forbore,  
Made thee an early Captive, and no more :  
Kisses that had from Princely parents fell,  
From servile lips seem'd then supply'd as well.  
Nor could thy sufferings then excite thy moane,  
Since

Since sufferings are no sufferings when un-  
(known.

Thy childhood, that their nobler cares pro-  
Who strive to show, but are forbid respect. (test,  
While rude ones seek by a misbred resort  
To rase out all thy lines of birth or Court.  
That tutor'd out of Prince, you might be sent  
Into a common-people banishment,  
But thrift reclames that project, eyes the heap  
Of thy expence, and bids thee perish cheap.  
Posts thee, ere least debasement could appear  
A Gemme to Forreign states, a burden here.  
So the rude waves, fraught with a costly piece  
Of rich, but Sea-neglected amber-greece :  
Do, rowling, drive that fragant billow thence :  
A perfume to the ravisht finders sence.

Abroad the wide improvement of thy parts,  
Drew in so fast the dewes of tongues and arts ;  
That both in thy accomplishments were spent :  
Arts were thy fortress, Tongues thy ornament.  
Learn'd latine, graceful speech & high of *Spain*,  
The courtly *French*, the clean *Italian* vain,  
The uncouth *Dutch*, these languages were known  
Indenizon'd as Natives with thy own.

Those arts where least advantages are found,  
Ev'n those you did descry, but would not  
Historians who record the life of Fame, (sound.  
And register each good or vicious Name,  
You from their sacred annals did resume

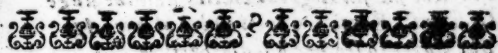
Great

Great past examples, for your life to come.  
Wise Navigators that disclose each creek, (seek,  
And in the more known world, the unknown  
In their discoveries you imbarck your Oares ;  
Because the seas do most concern these shores.  
By your severer choice selecting thus,  
What was most useful, not most Curious.

Amid'st your bright Imbellishments beside ;  
If truth or education were your guide,  
Became a sisting Quære : a dispute,  
That will Afflict the world, but ne're confute.  
Some to their climes believe, their faith do owe:  
Which is to be perswaded ; but not know.  
You (at fifteen) this evidence did advance,  
Religion was your Judgment, not your chance.  
Ere eighteen, to Compagnes, your ccourage view  
And *Dunkirks* fight: so fam'd for York, and you.  
'Bout one and twenty we arrived see  
Others at Age, You at Eternity.

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F I N I S.



AN

## ELEGIE

On the Death of the PRIN-  
CESSE of

AURANGE.

*S*Ad Heav'n of late has pail'd its smiling brow,  
Wept much foreseeing this loss which hapen'd  
The clouds so big with tears bewept the fate (now  
To come, as well as that we suffer'd late: (shores  
Strong were heav'n's swelling sighs, and forraigne  
Heard it's Tempestuous groans as well as ours.  
When Nature suffers thus the wandring Age  
With expectation big waites the presage:  
And here it falls within this fatall Isle,  
Adding fresh tears to those we shed e're while.  
Hither great Aurange came; great dangers past;  
To see her Royal brother Crown'd at last;  
To give him joy, and in his joyes to share,  
To lighten with her presence Crowned care;

BUT

But here she finds great Henry fled the stage  
 Of sinfull Earth; the wonder of our Age:  
 She staves to see her Kingly brother fast,  
 To see Heav'n all new plots, and dangers blast,  
 And fully now of Heav'ns care satisfy'd,  
 Took leave of him; to see great Henry dy'd:  
 Such is her kindnesse, such her constant love,  
 She goes to give him joy, of's Crown above.  
 What raging Seas of dangers, and what storms,  
 What foaming billows of Tempestuous harmes:  
 The Royal issue has escap'd! then art  
 The Fates more cruel in their Peace, than War!  
 Come they but here to pay a debt to Fate,  
 Their lives in peace, and rest to terminate:  
 Not to triumph for all their travels past, (last,  
 And crown their paines with Olive boughs at  
 This late receiv'd, as if content they yeild  
 A willing conquest; gain a greater field.  
 Content and all her wishes answer'd now,  
 This Princess hastes to Heav'n to pay her Vow.

FINIS.

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